



Auxiliary Words in Uzbek Language

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ABSTRACT

Noun, pronouns and predicate words, action name and comes after adjectives and expresses their relation to other words auxiliary words are helpers. For example: Xadicha xola Baxrobod qishlog'ida kichik o'g'li Obidjon bilan turar edi. Sen uchun kitob olib keldim.. They are similar to agreements according to the function of auxiliaries. Sometimes assistants comes in the same function as the conjunctions, and one is used instead of the other. For example: qo'l bilan ko'tardim. I picked it up by hand (means of a tool). Jahonda dong'imiz paxta orqali. (Gafur Ghulam.) In the world, our grain is made of cotton (means or causal meaning). Maktab uchun mebel olindi. Furniture was bought for the school (namely meaning). But agreeing with an assistant is not something. This is in the following example see also: Paxta uchun kurash - for the unions of the struggle for cotton the auxiliary cannot be replaced by the suffix -ga.

Keywords:

Nouns, conjunction, funtional words, predicate words, subject, object, pronouns, prepositions and name

In the modern Uzbek language, with, for, towards, like, according to, until, like assistants have completely lost their meaning, as well as towards, through, because of, without looking, then, out, nari, beri, chogli as an auxiliary the used words are considered auxiliaries. Accordingly, auxiliaries are divided into two: 1) pure assistants; 2) divided into functional assistants.

Pure assistants.

Pure auxiliaries have lost their lexical meaning, in other words It represents different relationships only when combined. According to the nature of management pure auxiliaries are divided into two groups: 1) coming with a word of the same agreement pure auxiliaries, 2) pure auxiliaries used with different agreements. Sain, uzra, through and some other pure auxiliaries are nouns in the main agreement is used with: every day, like every

day. In this they are the repetition of action, expresses meanings such as continuation. For example: Ro'zg'ori ham kun sayin but bo'lyapti. Livelihood is also an idol every day is happening. (O.) The auxiliary means by means: The letter was received by post. Because of you, the auxiliary has the meaning of cause: Because of you, he got a great rank. The auxiliaries mean to match and compare: The will is as sharp as a sword. (O.) Like place, time and direction expresses meanings. As they grow up, they get closer. Pure auxiliaries that come with nouns in different conjugations are head, demonstrative, is used with the words in the dispatch agreement. Like these helpers, Examples are auxiliaries such as, with, for, until. The adjuncts like and like mean to match and compare. Spring came with extiros like a flood. (S.An.) He was as pure as his words. The auxiliary bilan means means, cause, purpose, time. His Forms like birlan, birla, -ila, -la are

used in poetry. Don't make promises give me a job He came with a wish and woke up in the morning.

The auxiliary for means meaning such as cause, purpose, and designation: this riches to you, my daughter. It's like he came to see it on purpose. The helper of Qadar is the relationship between distance, time and place means: Aziza waited for her friends until the evening. Functional auxiliaries are from different word groups and have their place in the sentence with is used as an assistant. According to the category and meaning functional assistants are divided into the following types:

1. Adverbs: side, front, side, back, in particular, in place, at the end, etc.
2. Adjectives: other, against, outside, etc.
3. Verb auxiliaries: to see, to see, to see, along, to start, to pull.
4. Verbal auxiliaries: nose, before, before, bari, after, after, etc

Auxiliaries that also act as auxiliaries: with, as, saying. For example: notebook and pen; He wants my life to be sweet, it is a lot worked hard. Among the auxiliary words, the group of connectives is also the combined clauses and a big place in connecting sentences in a compound sentence holds. Conjunctions do not act as part of a sentence, but the content and the sentence provides comprehensibility. For example: Tanalaridagi ozgina namlik bilan ularga hayot baxsh eta boshlashdi, ammo kunlar o'tgan sari bargchalar kattalashib ko'proq suv, ko'proq ozuqa so'ray boshlashdi. Life to them with a little moisture in their bodies began to give, but as the days passed, the leaves got bigger and more water, they started asking for more food. (Kh. Tokhtaboyev) In studying this topic one should not forget the mutual function of tone and connectives.

Another large group of auxiliary words is prepositions. This by comparing the sentences given in the study of the words in the group, the differences in meaning, it is necessary to determine what this difference is. For example: qushlarga uy qurib berdim/ qushlarga uy qurib berdim-ku. Sinfda badiiy kitob o'qildi/ Sinfdagina badiiy kitob

o'qildi/Azizagina raqs to'garagiga qatnashadi. building a nest for birds I built a house for the birds. A fiction book was read in class/ Only fiction in class the book is read/Azizagina attends the dance club. of given downloads it is also important to divide them into groups according to their meaning.

Summary

"Mother language education" in the state educational standards of primary education expansion of children's thinking activities, age in the present age high intellectual potential, smart and enlightened, well-rounded people of the generation Civilization and spirituality find their place in life is directly related to spelling literacy, which is considered one of the conditions. Spelling good knowledge of the rules, that is, spelling literacy is an equal member of society it is also necessary to be. Vocabulary in current school grammars, i.e. words Classification into categories goes back to ancient times. In the 4th century BC Aristotle's Word Group 7, mil. av. In the 5th century, Indian linguists Yaska, Panini those who belong to Later, in the 2nd and 1st centuries BC, Alexandrian philologists Dionysius of Thrace, Apollonius Discolus, Varro of Rome mixed morphology, 8 on semantic and syntactic bases (subject, verb, adverb, adjective, article, pronoun, auxiliary, connecting). In this case, nouns are nouns, adjectives, and numbers covering groups. This system of phrasing is Arabic to a certain extent also influenced grammatical traditions: Arabic is also independent except for the verb they call words by the term "ism". In later periods (the middle ages and 19-20centuries) in European and Russian linguistics, several classifications have been made in this regard although increased, they often rely on the Alexandrian classification done. In different languages, the number of word groups and the size of some groups are different. For example: The number of word groups in modern Russian is often 10, and in Uzbek 10-12 books (different textbooks) are shown. These are 6 independent (noun, adjective, number, pronoun, adverb and verb), 3 auxiliaries (auxiliary, conjunction, predicate) and 3 are separate (pronouns,

imitation words, modal words) word groups. Word group that the number is not stabilized, to conduct new research in this field in the future shows that it is necessary.

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